

Exhibit 1
Alliance to Protect
Nantucket Sound

**IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES
CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT**

Prepared for:
Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound, inc.

Prepared by:
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Consideration of National Register-eligible Properties

The Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound, Inc. asked me to review the sections of the Cape Wind Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that deal with historic above-ground resources to determine if all eligible resources have been considered by the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) as required under federal law. I reviewed DEIS tables, figures, and appendices, including background reports prepared by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL), in addition to the main body of the report.

The DEIS relies on the Corps regulations for its definition of historic properties. Those regulations differ from Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in a very important way: they limit consideration of indirect effects, including visual effects, to properties "designated" for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Properties (National Register), and ignore properties merely eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Section 106 of the NHPA and the implementing regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), "Protection of Historic Properties" (36CFR800) require Federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and to take the effects into account during project planning and implementation. Historic properties are defined as properties "included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register." (36CFR80101.16(1)(1), 16 U.S.C. § 4701). Executive Order 11593, which was issued in recognition of the large numbers of historic properties throughout the nation, and the time and effort necessary to complete designation documentation extended the obligation of agencies like the Corps to consider eligible properties.

The Corps implements Section 106 through its regulations, "Processing of Department of the Army Permits, Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties, Appendix C" (33CFR Part 325).

Under Appendix C, the Corps assesses indirect effects only for designated historic properties (33CFR Part 325, App. C § 15(b)), defined as those "listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or which have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register pursuant to 35 CFR part 63" or those determined eligible for listing by consensus of the SI IPO and the Corps. By excluding other eligible historic properties, the Corps regulations produce a much smaller universe of historic properties than that mandated by Section 106 and the ACHP regulations.

In the case of the Cape Wind project, the Corps deviated slightly from its regulations and considered some properties listed in the State Register of Historic Places that were not otherwise listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register. The Corps' efforts added only a handful of properties, none of which were determined to be affected by the project. A substantial number of potentially eligible properties were not considered by the Corps.

The DEIS explains the Corps' methodology in the introductory section, but throughout the report there are references to designated and eligible properties, creating the impression that all eligible properties were considered. In fact, no eligible properties other than some local historic districts that are listed in the State Register of Historic Places were considered. Moreover, neither the DEIS nor the background reports clearly explain how the original list of all designated properties on Cape Cod and the Islands ("Known Historic Properties Within Potential Visual Range of the Cape Wind Park; Appendix 5.10-B) was reduced to the much shorter list of properties actually field-checked for potential visibility ("Historic Properties and Districts Assessed for Wind Park Visibility for the Cape Wind Project; Table 5.10-1) to the final list of twelve that received visual simulation studies (Recommended Section 106 Findings of Effect for Aboveground Historic Properties within the Cape Wind Project Visual APE Table 5.10-5).

During review of these documents, it has become clear that the DEIS methodology was insufficient to yield a true picture of effects on historic resources. In addition, it is apparent that the numbers of adverse effect findings were directly proportional to the National Register activity of the local communities within the project area. Falmouth, MA is the only community that has undertaken a comprehensive evaluation and designation of National Register properties. Thus, it is not surprising that Falmouth leads the list of adverse effect findings with six properties. In contrast, less active communities like Dennis and Hiram have no adverse effect findings, not because historic properties do not exist, but because they have not been identified, evaluated and designated. I conducted a limited review of the Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth maintained by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) to identify potentially eligible properties with likely views of the Project. I confined myself to properties that had been recommended for listing by professional consultants as the result of comprehensive surveys or had been evaluated by MHC staff through their National Register Eligibility Opinion process. This very conservative approach produced a list of 23 properties including 11 individual properties and 12 historic districts that included a total of approximately 1,562 individual components. A full review of the inventory forms for each town followed by fieldwork to identify additional properties would undoubtedly identify additional properties. It should be noted that many of the properties listed below are turn-of-the-century summer resort communities that were planned and sited to take advantage of proximity to Nantucket Sound and the views thereof.

Eligible Properties Not Assessed by the Corps

Three properties in Falmouth fall under the Army Corps definition of designated properties and appear to have been left off of Table 5.10-1: Historic Properties and Districts Assessed for Wind Park Visibility,

- William Street NRHD, Falmouth (listed NR property) (approximately 56 components)
- seaman's Reading Room, Falmouth (consensus DOE property)
- Ritter House, Falmouth (listed NR property)

Potentially Eligible Properties *Not* Assessed by the Corps (Listed by Community)

Falmouth

• *Falmouth Heights HD, Falmouth (approximately 500 components)*

The Falmouth Heights National Register District is significant as the first planned summer resort colony in a town and region that continue to be dominated by that industry. Dating to 1871, the district epitomizes the key characteristics of early seaside resorts. Those characteristics include fine beaches and a scenic location on Vineyard Sound, a land division pattern of small house lots relieved by large public parks, a narrow, winding street system that invites pedestrian rather than automobile use, and an architectural mix of late-19th century Gothic Revival style cottages, turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival and Shingle Style residences, and early-20th century Craftsman bungalows. The district as a whole is significant in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Entertainment and Recreation, and Architecture.

The Falmouth Heights National Register District is important primarily at the local level with a period of significance that extends from its establishment in 1871 through 1940 when development was complete and the area was at its zenith as a popular summer destination. Subsequently, the district entered a period of decline that has only recently been reversed. During that period and the years immediately preceding it, built four of its historic hotels, an observatory/chapel, and a small

number of dwellings were demolished. Nevertheless, the great majority of buildings that were present during the period of significance remain today and retain substantial integrity to that period. Many are in the process of rehabilitation, often with respect for historic character. In addition, the original subdivision plan including the street system, building lots, and parks remains nearly intact, and the seaside setting remains unspoiled.

Thus, the Falmouth Heights National Register District possesses substantial integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations. It clearly illustrates the evolution of the Town of Falmouth, of Cape Cod, and of coastal New England as renowned summer resorts in the 19th and 20th centuries. The key characteristics cited above are immediately recognizable and create a unique sense of place that clearly distinguishes Falmouth Heights. The district meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

• **Maravista III, Falmouth (approximately 25 components)** The name of this area means "view of the sea" in Portuguese. Located just east of Falmouth Heights, it developed as summer resort area in early 20th century.

• **Meiaauhant HD, Falmouth (approximately 45 components)** Menauhant is a summer resort area that originated in 1874 and continued to develop through the early 20th century. It once included a hotel and long wharf that extended into Nantucket Sound. Buildings and setting are well preserved.

• **Church Street HD, Falmouth (contains Nobs ka. Light) (approximately 25 components)** Church Street. originated in the early-18th century, but its historical significance dates to the late-19th and early-20th centuries when it became the site of a light house and developed as a summer resort. The area began to assume its present character as an enclave of large summer homes by 1880. Henry H. Fay, son of Joseph Story Fay, and John M. Glidden (see 70, 80 Church St), a principal in the Pacific Guano Company, had erected large estates at the southern tip of the point; they were accessed by a winding road off Woods Hole Road. Frank Foster had also owned an estate on the west side of Church Street that ended just mid-way down the point (see 45 Church St). All of these are clearly shown on an 1887 Birds Eye view along with the old tavern, and the estates of A.C. Harrison (see 55 Church St) and W.O. Luscombe (demolished 1967) all on the west side of Church Street.

By 1908, little had changed except the addition of the Robert Bacon estate south of the tavern (see 93 Church St). In the 1920s, the Glidden estate was substantially remodeled and the Carlton estate (see 90 Church St.) was developed around the core of its former water tower. The Colonial Revival style Cooper House (60 Church St) was added in 1929,

Yarmouth

• **15 Windmere Road, Yarmouth;** full Cape; ca. 1750-1775

• **193 Berry Ave, Yarmouth;** Shingle Style summer resort hotel ca. 1900 •

268 South Sea Ave, Yarmouth; half Cape

• **Corey House, Great island, Yarmouth**

• **205 South Street, Yarmouth;** Three-quarter Cape, ca. 1770

- ***Park Ave. HI, Yarmouth (approximately 25 components)***

Collection of late 19th and early 20th century summer resort houses overlooking Nantucket Sound; unusually intact summer colony. Owl has not been impacted by the extent of alterations and modern infill seen in other similar areas along Yarmouth's Nantucket Sound coast; includes #239-267-Park Avenue.

- ***Mass. Ave. IiD, Yarmouth (approximately 25 components)***

Collection of late 19th and early 20th century summer resort houses overlooking Nantucket Sound; unusually intact summer colony that has not been impacted by the extent of alterations and modern infill seen in other similar areas along Yarmouth's Nantucket Sound coast; includes 4286-292-Massachusetts Avenue between Broadway and Webster Street, Webster Street, and the east side of Columbus Avenue.

Harwich

- ***Hithe Cote, 32 Snow Inn Road, Harwich***

Chatham

- ***Stage Harbor Light, Chatham***

Stage Harbor Light possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations with Chatham's maritime history. Commissioned in 1880, it guarded the entrance to Stage Harbor- until it was decommissioned in 1935. Although the lanternAens was removed at the time, the complex remains nearly intact from the 19th century. This is in contrast to many other lighthouse complexes that have been extensively remodeled with artificial siding, new window sash, and interior moderni7.ations. The Undeveloped marine setting is an important component of the light's significance. Stage Harbor light meets criteria A and C of the National Register.

- ***Capt. Joshua Nickerson House, 190 Bridge Street, Chatham***

The Captain Joshua Nickerson House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations with Chatham's early 19th century maritime history as well as its later 19th and early 20th century summer resort development.. This large and elegant Federal period dwelling, constructed in c1810 overlooking the Mitchell River, illustrates the wealth that some of Chatham's sea captains began to amass after the Revolution. Operated in the 1870s as the Sportsmen's house and the Moncmoy House, attracting hunters from the Boston area, it is part of the first phase of Chatham's summer resort development. Returning to use as a private summer home owned by out-of-staters in Vac early 20th century, it also has elm- associations with the second phase. The Nickerson House meets criteria A and C of the National Register.

- ***Jonathan Higgins House, 300 Stage Neck Road, Chatham***

Mid-18th century half-Cape moved from Wellfleet in 1939 and restored by architectUrchitectural historian; may be significant as example of Colonial Revival period in Chatham; located on bluff overlooking Oyster River and Nantucket Sound

- ***Stage Harbor Road HD, Chatham (approximately 50 components)***

The Stage Harlin- Road Area possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and strong associations with Chatham's period of maritime prosp rity. This road developed as an impnoltnut internal roadway, connecting Main Strut with Stage Harbor and its maritime industries. The area's history continues to be reflected in its large and diverse collection of

18th, 19th, and 20th century dwelling houses that remain with few modern intrusions. The area meets criteria A and C of the National Register.

Includes that portion of Stage Harbor Road that was north-south between Oyster Pond and Champlain Road as well as the unimproved Atwood Lane. (129-576 Stage Harbor Road and 79 Atwood Lane)

• ***Champlain Road HD, Chatham (approximately 25 components)***

The Champlain Road area is located on the south side of Stage Neck, originally known as Great Neck or Sayuanset. Champlain Road appears to date from the early 19th century. The road itself does not appear on the 1836 map, but eight houses are shown strung out along the north bank of Stage Harbor with a *Indian* saltworks at the west end. This area, perhaps better than any other, illustrates the predominant role of the sea in Chatham's developmental history. Today, the historic houses are almost all located on the north side of the road facing the harbor; includes the portion of Champlain Road (Street *Its* 15-205) that parallels Stage Harbor and runs east-west between Stage Harbor Road and the point where Champlain Road turns sharply northward

Oak Bluffs

• ***Cottage City III, Oak Bluffs (approximately 386 components)***

This recently designated local historic district is now listed in the State Register of Historic Places. It also includes many individual properties that have been recommended for NR listing, especially Waban, Ocean, Nashawena, and Nantuxon Parks which face directly onto Nantucket Sound. "This area was named for Morris Claiborne, an architect whose 1871 "Plan for Oak Bluffs" was the blueprint for the community. The proposed Cottage City historic District consists of 386 properties. Architectural styles of the proposed district are predominately gingerbread cottages constructed in the 19th century.....in addition to the cottages, the district includes three houses of worship, the Cottage City Town Hall, the country's oldest continuously operating carousel, a gazebo and twelve small parks." (MEIC eligibility opinion) The area also has strong associations with Oak Bluffs' Afro-American history.

• ***Vineyard Highlands HD, Oak Bluffs (approximately 300 components)***

This was the third major area developed in central Oak Bluffs following Wesleyan Grove and the Oak Bluffs Land and Water Co. area further east. In 1871 several Methodist clergy and laymen connected with the Camp Meeting Association to form the Vineyard Grove Company that proceeded to buy the original acreage and to expand their holdings to about 200 acres. The area was designed by Charles Talbot using the earlier developments as models, including small house lots balanced by numerous parks, all tied together by a curvilinear street system. Summer resort-related development continued into the 20th century.

The area includes several properties related to Oak Bluffs Afro-American heritage. These sites were recorded in a 1999 survey and 21 were recommended for individual listing in the NRHP,

Tisbury

• ***West Chop lit, Tisbury (approximately 100 components)***

This is a well-preserved planned summer resort community with an impressive collection of Shingle Style houses. Occupying the northernmost tip of Tisbury, it includes the West Chop Lighthouse and offers unobstructed views of Nantucket Sound from many locations. It meets criteria A and C of the NRHP.

CANDACE JENKINS

Consultant in Architectural History & Historic Preservation

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1984-present **ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT**

Providing a full range of services including documentary research, architectural and historical surveys, National Register nominations, expert witness testimony, environmental impact reports, building reuse studies, historic structure reports, Historic American Building/Engineering Survey documentation, and historic preservation plans, for a variety of public and private sector clients.

1977-84 **MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION (SHPO)**

1/83-5/84 **Preservation Planning Director.** Directed staff efforts to identify, evaluate, and designate properties of historical and architectural significance throughout the state. Major program activities included National and State Registers of Historic Places, Local Historical Commissions, Local Historic District Commissions, Certified Local Governments, Survey & Planning Grants, Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth, State Reconnaissance Survey, and technical assistance to public.

5/80-12/82 **Registration Director.** Administered statewide evaluation programs including opinions of historical and architectural significance, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, development and maintenance of 40,000 property State Register of Historic Places. Provided interface with environmental review and tax certification activities.

2/78-4/80 **National Register Coordinator.** Evaluated historical and architectural significance of cultural resources for the purposes of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and compliance with state and federal environmental review statutes. Developed statewide approach to Multiple Resource and Thematic National Register nominations.

1/77-1/78 **Assistant Grants Manager.** Assisted in implementation of Federal grants-in-aid program. Reviewed and approved plans for the restoration, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic structures throughout the state. Directed staff effort to increase total FY78 grant allocation for Massachusetts.

EDUCATION

M.A. 1977 BOSTON UNIVERSITY: American & New England Studies Program;
National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow.
Historic Preservation Studies with concentration in architectural history and preservation management.

PRIMARY SERVICES

- National Register of Historic Places nomination documentation
- Surveys of historic and architectural resources
- Local Historic District establishment and analysis
- Historic Structure Reports including detailed building histories and physical evolution; evaluation of significant interior and exterior features; and building and site histories
- Environmental Impact Reports including interpretation of local, state, and federal preservation legislation; evaluation of effects to historic resources; and development of mitigation measures
- Preservation Plans including integration of historic preservation issues into community-wide planning and zoning documents
- Historic preservation law/expert witness testimony on historic resources and issues
- Historic building and campus reuse studies
- Historic American Building/Engineering Survey recordings
- Architectural/historical research
- Public presentations and slide lectures

QUALIFICATIONS

Candace Jenkins is an experienced consultant who is recognized for her in-depth understanding of a full range of historic preservation issues and programs. Her experience is derived from service as the Preservation Planning Director of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (SHPO), and from participation in over 100 consulting projects. Most of those projects have been subject to stringent review by the National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Offices, and other historic preservation agencies, and have thus met the highest standards. Working for both private and public clients, Ms. Jenkins has documented a wide range of property types embracing buildings, structures, landscapes, and areas. Projects have included fifteen cultural resource surveys, forty-four National Register of Historic Places nominations for individual properties, districts, and multiple-property submissions, sixteen Historic Structure and Landscape Reports, nine restoration support studies, eight master plans and planning studies, twelve local historic preservation plans and planning projects, ten Building and Campus Reuse studies, thirty-two Environmental Impact Reports, seven Historic American Building Survey/MHC recordation projects, three local historic district studies, and seven appearances as an expert witness.

All of these projects have provided extensive experience with the written, photographic, and cartographic materials available at local, state, and national archives. Ms. Jenkins has used these sources to thoroughly document the histories of thousands of historic resources, and to develop the broad contexts within which they exist. The projects have also taught her to identify and analyze specific character-defining elements of historic buildings and areas, and to apply the federal Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect. Her clear and rational approach has successfully resolved development issues with the concerns of both public and private preservation constituencies in all of her projects.

Candace Jenkins established an independent consulting firm in 1984, providing the full range of services listed above. The firm works both independently, and as a specialized consultant to diverse teams of architects, planners, and engineers. Clients are drawn from both the private and public sectors, and include developers, property owners, towns, state and federal agencies, and regional commissions. Candace Jenkins is included on the Massachusetts Historical Commission List of Preservation Consultants who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

B.A. 1974

SMITH COLLEGE: Art/Architectural History major

SELECTED PROJECTS LIST

Environmental Impact Reports, Building Reuse Studies, Master Plans, Historic Recordation Documents (HABS, HAER, MHC)

- New England Hydro-Quebec Transmission Facility Survey/EIR, Massachusetts/New Hampshire 1985 - 1986
- GWEN Communications Network Survey/DEIR/EIR, Massachusetts and Rhode Island 1989 - 1990
- Old King's Highway/Route 6A Corridor Analysis and Plan, Brewster 1991 - 1992
- Freedom Trail Master Planning Study, Boston 1994 - 1995
- McLean Hospital Reuse, Planning, and Development Study, Belmont 1997 - 1998
- Barnstable County Hospital Photographic Recordation Project, Bourne 2003

Historic Structure/Landscape Reports

- Massachusetts State House Historic Structure Report, Boston 1984 - 1985
- Trayser Museum Complex Historic Structure Report, Barnstable 1986
- Federal Buildings Historic Structure Reports, New England 1989 - 1994
 - *United States Customs House: New Bedford, Massachusetts (1832-1836)*
 - *United States Customs House: Portland, Maine (1867-72)*
 - *United States Court House, Post Office, and Customs House: Providence, Rhode Island (1904-1908)*
 - *United States Court House and Post Office: New Haven, Connecticut (1913-1919)*
 - *United States Court House, Post Office and Federal Building: Boston, Massachusetts (1928-1933)*
 - *United States Court House, Post Office and Federal Building: Hartford, Connecticut (1930)*
 - *United States Court House and Post Office: Worcester, Massachusetts (1930-1931)*
 - *United States Postal Annex: Providence, Rhode Island (1937-1938)*
- Union Station Historic Structure Report, Worcester 1994
- Old Manse Historic Structure Report, Concord 1994 - 1995
- Poor Farm Historic Structure Report and MPPF grant application, Falmouth 1998

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

- Barnstable Multiple Resource Area, Barnstable 1985 - 1986
- Dune Shacks, Provincetown and Town 1988
- Southside Historic District, Methodist Campground Historic District, Bray Farm, Yarmouth 1989
- Eldredge Memorial Library, Chatham 1991
- Old King's Highway National Register District, Brewster 1993
- Gloucester Multiple Property National Register Nomination, Gloucester 1993 - 1995
- Stony Brook/Factory Village National Register District, Brewster 1996
- West Falmouth National Register District; Town Poor House, Falmouth 1997

Cove and Bridge Road Cemeteries; Town Center and Collins Cottages Districts, Eastham 1997 - 1998
 Falmouth Heights Historic District, Waquoit Historic District, Teaticket School, Falmouth 1999-2000 Old
 Center Historic District, Bridge Road-Dyer Prince Road Historic District, Eastham 1999-2000
 Old Village Historic District, Chatham 2000
 Elnathan Nye House, Falmouth 2001

Historical Surveys and Preservation Planning

- Historical Resources Survey and Preservation Plan, Barnstable 1984 - 1985
- Cape Cod Historic District Analysis, Barnstable County 1989
- Falmouth Historical Resources Survey, Falmouth 1989 - 1990
- Barnstable Preservation Plan Update, Barnstable 1989 - 1990
- Chatham Historical Resources Survey, Chatham 1990 - 1991
- Sandwich Historical Resources Survey, Sandwich 1992 - 1993
- Falmouth Local Comprehensive Man, Falmouth 1995
- Old King's Highway/Route 6A Cultural Landscapes Survey 1995
- Hyannis Main Street/Waterfront Local Historic District, Barnstable 1995 - 1996
- Bridge Road/Dyer Prence Road Survey Area, Eastham 1997 - 1998
- Massachusetts Historic Cemeteries Preservation Initiative, Statewide 1999-2001
- Yarmouth Local Comprehensive Plan, Yarmouth 2000-2001

Expert Witness/Court Testimony

- Expert Witness, Old King's Highway Regional Historic District Commission 1986
- Expert Witness, Back Bay Architectural Commission 1990 - 1991 Expert Witness, Old King's Highway Regional Historic District Commission 1990 - 1992
 Expert Witness, Massachusetts Attorney General's Office 1992
 Expert Witness; Cape Cod Commission 1992
 Expert Witness; Neighborhood Association; Old King's Highway Regional Historic District 1998
 Expert Witness; Neighborhood Association; Chestnut Hill Historic District 1999

Selected Lectures and Publications

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| October 1991 | <i>The Architectural Heritage of Cape Cod.</i>
Slide lecture delivered to Cape Cod Commission, Sense of Place Heritage Tourism Study Group |
| October, 1991 | <i>Discovering the Architecture of Falmouth and Cape Cod.</i>
Slide lecture delivered to Woods Hole Historical Collections Noontime Conversations |
| January, 1992 | <i>Discovering the Architecture of Yarmouth and Cape Cod.</i>
Slide lecture delivered to Yarmouth Historical Society |

March, 1992	<i>Discovering the Architecture of Bourne and Cape Cod.</i> Slide lecture delivered to Bourne Historical Society
Winter, 1992	<i>The Development of Falmouth as a Summer Resort, 1850 - 1900.</i> <u>Spritsail</u> . Volume 6, #1. Woods Hole Historical Collections
June, 1995	<i>Exploring the Architecture of Cape Cod</i> All-day bus tour for Society of Architectural Historians New England Chapter.
February, 1996	<i>Windows on the Past: Falmouth's Architectural Heritage.</i> Slide lecture delivered to Falmouth Historical Society
November, 1996	<i>Brewster's Old King's Highway National Register Historic District</i> Slide lecture delivered to Brewster Historical Society
November, 1997	<i>Brewster's Factory Village National Register Historic District</i> Slide lecture delivered to Brewster Historical Society
February, 1997	<i>Gray Shingles and Pink Granite: The Architectural Heritage of West Falmouth</i> Slide lecture delivered to Falmouth Historical Society
September, 1998	<i>Between the Forest and the Bay: A History of West Falmouth as Revealed in its Historic Buildings and Landscapes.</i> Published by West Falmouth Civic Association.
December, 1998	<i>Preserving Cape Cod.</i> Slide lecture delivered to Annual Meeting of Historic Highfield.
April, 1999	<i>Windows on the Past. Cape Cod's Architectural Heritage.</i> Slide lecture delivered to Historical Society of Old Yarmouth and Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.
May, 1999	<i>A Step Back in Time - A tour of historic Wings Neck - Hidden Architectural Treasures.</i> Afternoon tour sponsored by the Bourne Society for Historic Preservation.
November, 1999	<i>Eastham Through Time</i> Slide lecture delivered to Eastham Historical Society Annual Meeting.
August, 2000	<i>Windows on the Past: Cape Cod's Architectural Heritage.</i> Slide lecture delivered to Orleans Historical Society.
August, 2000	<i>Preserving the Old Village</i> Slide lecture delivered to Annual Meeting of Chatham Old Village Ass.
September, 2000	<i>The Architecture of Falmouth's South Sea: Waquoit and Falmouth Heights</i> Slide lecture delivered to Falmouth Historical Society 99th Annual Meeting.